

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) January 12, 1838.

[NO. 380.]

L.VIII.]

J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
one month.
Ten Dollars, if not paid until the end of the
year.
Discontinued until all arrears are
paid at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per
line, the first insertion, and 25 cents for each
subsequent insertion. Court advertisement charged 25
cents higher; and a deduction of 33½ per cent
made from the regular prices, for advertising
in the year.

Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SUN., Sun [Sun] MOON'S PHASES,
rise sets.
7 74 53 For January, 1838.
7 64 54 n. n. m.
7 64 54 First 3 1 27 wern.
7 54 55 Full 19 2 4 a.m.
7 54 55 Last 18 7 19 even.
7 44 56 New 25 8 35 even.
7 34 57

NOTICE.

Books must be closed up to this date,
Persons having accounts are invited
between this and the 20th instant—
who find it inconvenient to pay Cash
immediately by giving note.

R. A. WALLACE.

3t

Take Notice.

Those who are indebted to me by Book
account up to the 1st instant, and do
not return by Cash or Note previous to
the week of our next County Court
are liable to comply by judgment, or
service in bar of recovery. My Books
are since the year 1835, and it is
now time and reasonable that I
have interest for indulgence. The
however, (though it be paper rags) is
mine. During my absence Mr. Da-
wson will act as my Agent. After
which Mr. Wm. A. Todd will trans-
act business.

JNO. M. HAPPOLDT.

1838

TERMS.

For the English branches, \$10 per sess. 5 months.

815 " " "

As the number of pupils is limited and the
complement nearly obtained, an early applica-
tion may be necessary to secure admission.

H. C. OWENS, Miles Hill, J. D. BOYD, Building
Committee
Charlotte, January 1838. 7th

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful ac-
knowledgements for past favors. Having
disposed of the Shears and Tape, it be-
comes necessary to close business without
delay. It is expected that those indebted
to the subscriber will make immediate set-
tlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would
be preferred, as it takes that article to sat-
isfy Journeymen and Merchants. All ac-
counts not settled by February Court, will
be handed over for collection.

W. M. J. KEAHAY.

Charlotte, Jan. 3, 1837. 182

N. B. Alexander & Jamison having suc-
ceeded me in the business, I heartily re-
commend them to my friends and the public
as competent workmen, accommodating and
sociable. I have no hesitation in saying
that the firm will give more general satis-
faction than has ever been given heretofore.

I intend to remain with them for some time
for the purpose of closing my business.

W. M. J. KEAHAY.

NEW FIRM.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON

TENDER their
services as Tailors to the public. No
exertion shall be wanting on their part to
give general satisfaction to those who may
favor them with their patronage.

All work done in
their establishment warranted to fit well,
and made in the most durable manner.

A fair trial is all they wish to secure pub-
lic confidence.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER,
JAS. JAMISON.

Charlotte, January, 1838. 191

N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken
in payment for work. A. & J.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons in-
debted to him to call immediately and
settle the same. Those that do not comply
with the above request by the 15th of January next, will pay with cost as soon as the
law will compel them.

WM. LEE.

Dec. 22, 1837.

NOTICE.

I WILL rent out, for
twelve months, the
Dwelling House and Lot, in
the town of Charlotte,
where the late Jane Emerson,
dec'd. lived, upon an application to
me, at my office in Charlotte.

J. M. HUTCHISON,
Agent and Attorney of Robt. McComb.

Dec. 25, 1837. 7th

Look at this Farmers!

500 BUSHELS OF OATS wanted,
for which 33½ to 35 cents will
be paid in Cash per Bushel. Enquire at
the Charlotte Mansion House.

Dec. 20, 1837. 7th

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

25th Congress.....2d Session.

WEDNESDAY, December 20. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Slade having on a former day presented two memorials from Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and having moved that they be referred to a select committee, and debate threatening to arise thereon, the motion was laid over until this day; and the question on such reference coming up in order as the first business before the House.

Mr. Slade read one of the memorials, and then proceeded to address the House at large in support of his motion. Mr. S. having announced with some severity on the course pursued in the House in regard to memorials on this subject, and spoken of it as reduced to a matter of system, by an understanding which resulted in Southern gentlemen invariably rising and moving to lay all motions for the reference of these memorials on the table—

Mr. Wise interposed, and with some warmth repelled the idea of any proconcert or understanding on his own part (and he had most frequently made the motion to lay on the table) with a single individual; and so far from there being a systematic arrangement among Southern gentlemen on the matter, there was, on the contrary, a total want of concert; and as to the promptitude of the Chair in anticipating such motions before they were completely uttered, he would do the Speaker the justice to testify that never had a word, or even intimation, passed between the Chair and any Southern gentleman in relation to the motions.

Mr. Slade disclaimed any personal charge either on the gentlemen from Virginia or the Speaker. The promptitude of the Chair was proper, and arose from a desire to save time.

Mr. S. then resumed his speech, but had proceeded but a little further; when

Mr. Dawson called upon him for an explanation of a remark he had made, that the course pursued in relation to these abolition memorials would have annulled the check of a British Parliament with honest shame and indignation. Did the gentleman mean to charge that Mr. D. had ever so acted in this matter as would annul the check of an honest man with indignation either in Parliament or anywhere else?

Mr. Slade said that he meant to give application to the remark no farther than the language itself implied. He then resumed, and having, after some time, concluded what he had to say on the manner of treating these memorials, and what he considered as a more manly and dignified course to be pursued in relation to the whole subject, he proceeded to the subject of the memorial itself, which prayed for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. And while asked Mr. S. is slavery

The Chair here interposed, and observed that Mr. S. could not discuss the merits of the memorial on a mere motion for its commitment. The question before the House was the question of commitment alone; and to that Mr. S. must confine his remarks. The motion for commitment had been accompanied with no instructions; had it been, the whole field would have been opened.]

Mr. Slade submitted to the decision of the Chair, and forthwith modified his motion for the commitment of three memorials to a select committee, by adding "with instructions to report a bill abolishing slavery within the District of Columbia."

Mr. Wise required whether the motion, thus modified, must not be over one day.

The Chair replied that the memorial having been received, and the motion entertained for its reference to a committee, such would not be the case.

Mr. Slade was about to resume; when

Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, asked leave to say a word.

Mr. Slade pausing—

Mr. Legare said he wished to impress the gentleman from Vermont solemnly to consider what he was doing. He implored him more for the sake of his own constituents, more than for the sake of those of Mr. L., for the sake of the whole country to pause and seriously reflect before he took another step on the ground before him. Mr. L.'s constituents had not directed him thus to interfere, but, as a man, as an American citizen, he would implore the gentleman to take further time to consider. If it was true, as the gentleman had said, that a spirit had awakened on this subject which could never be suppressed or driven into submission, when the most solemn and explicit contracts forbade its indulgence; when the agitation of the question might involve the fate of a nation, of a continent, a world, let that gentleman be assured, (and he warned him not in the language of defiance, for that he well knew brave men—every where despised,) but let the gentleman be well assured that that spirit would be encountered by another as incapable in the full of being repressed by any human power. If the question must be forced upon them, they were perfectly ready and promptly ready to take up the gauntlet. Let him tell the gentleman most solemnly and seriously that he had occasion to look at the question in as deliberate and philosophical a manner as the gentleman had proposed; it should be examined in a committee; and that neither in the New Testament nor in the history of the church and of the Christian world, for at least 1,200 years after Christ, was one word to be found which could be fairly construed into prohibition, nay, nor even a disapprobation of the relation between master and slave; though all or very nearly all the servants then in the world were slaves; still less, which justified a Christian man in disturbing the peace and endangering the order of society with a view to abolish it; that the allegation of any such authority revealed an ignorance of the teachings of the Gospel, equalled only by the absence of its spirit which accompanied it; and that he would undertake, if he had leisure for such discussion, to show, in a proper place, that both in the writings of heathen antiquity and in the monuments of the Christian religion, beginning with the Gospels, while nothing can be found against slavery, much may be found to justify or require a community of goods; much against property; still more against war; which, nevertheless, no Christian man regarded as a crime. Could gentlemen wonder that Southern men were excited on this occasion? His constituents had not sent him there to listen to these things—to hear, from day to day, the most worn-out common places brought up and reiterated in his ears—to hear all that was vital to the safety of their firesides and the very structure of Southern society vilified as an offence against God and man. Not only was it wearisome and disgusting beyond endurance, but he trembled at its obvious practical results.

Mr. Slade resumed, when

Mr. Dawson asked him for the floor, that he might move an adjournment.

Mr. Slade refused to yield the floor.

Mr. Slade resumed, and expressed his approval of the gentleman's order, though he could not agree with him in sentiment. He had preceded for a few minutes, again inquiring what slavery was and was proceeding to define it, when—

Mr. Dawson again asked him for the floor; and some agitation began to be manifest in the House.

The Chair directed Mr. Slade to take his seat until the question on leave should be put.

Mr. Slade said he should not discuss slavery in Virginia, and he asked leave to proceed as in order.

On this question, Mr. Allen, of Vermont, demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Rancher moved an adjournment.

Mr. Adams and many others rose and demanded the Yeas and Nays on adjournment. They were ordered and taken, and resulted, Yeas 105, Nays 63.

[Mess of the seats of Southern members vacant.]

So the House adjourned.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, said he had been appointed, as one of the Southern delegation,

to announce that all those gentlemen who represented slaveholding States were invited to attend the meeting now being held in the District Committee Room.

THURSDAY, December 21.

Mr. Patton of Virginia, asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution.

Mr. Adams objected.

Mr. Patton moved a suspension of the Rules, to enable him to offer the resolution.

Mr. Cushman called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Blodell asked if the resolution was dubious?

The Chair replied that, when introduced, it would become so, but was not so now.

The vote for the suspension of the Rules, to enable Mr. Patton to make his motion, was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 135, Nays 60.

So the Rules were suspended.

Mr. Patton then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District or Territory of the United States, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed, read or referred, and that no further action whatever, shall be had thereon."

The resolution having been read, and the question upon it proposed from the Chair—

Mr. Patton said that this resolution was offered in the spirit of peace and harmony. It involved, so far as he himself was concerned, and so far as concerned some portion of the representatives of slaveholding States, a concession which they had to be very considerable. He considered it however, as a timely sacrifice to the peace and harmony of the country. He hoped that the effect would be in allay, not to exacerbate and excite agitation and angry feeling. The desire of those with whose concurrence the resolution was offered, was to extinguish and not to kindle the flame of discord and excitement in the country. In such a spirit, without a word of comment, or giving utterance to one of those emotions which were swelling in his bosom, at the recollection of the scenes of yesterday, he should do this that which he had never done before, since he had been a member of that House, move the previous question.

Mr. Adams, rose and remarked that the gentleman from Virginia had been permitted to make remarks, introducing his resolution, and—

[Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by loud cries of order, and the Speaker pronouncing him out of order, whilst a motion for the previous question was pending.]

Resigned his seat.

The call for the previous question was seconded by a vote, by tellers, 134 yeas, none not counted.

The question then recurring, "Shall the main question be now put?"

M. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the question was decided as follows: Yeas 123, Nays 63.

[When Mr. Wise's name was called, he rose, and said he preferred to be excused from voting on this question at all. He was in the Hall, and if not excused should vote yes. And the Chair decided that he could not now be excused, as the request should have been made before the question was ordered. Mr. W. then answered yeas.]

Mr. Hale, of Georgia, asked to be excused from the same.

The Chair said this was equally against the rule.

Mr. Griffin withdrew his objection, and

Mr. Slade proceeded to read the papers and comment on them as he went on. He was then about to go back and view what had been the feeling in Virginia previously to the date of the memorial of Franklin.

Mr. Slade was about to resume; when

Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, asked of the Chair what the proceedings of Virginia had to do with the question before the House?

The Chair was about to reply, when

Mr. Wise rose with warmth, and said, he had discussed the whole abstract question of slavery; of slavery in Virginia; of slavery in my own district, I now say to my colleagues to retire with me from this Hall.

Mr. Slade. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield the floor.

Mr. Hale. I ask the Georgia delegation to do the same.

Mr. Rhett. The South Carolina delegation have already consulted together, and agreed to have a meeting at 3 o'clock, in the committee room of the District of Columbia.

The Speaker here said that the gentleman from Vermont had been reminded by the Chair that the discussion of slavery as existing within the States, was not in order